

MANY MAYORS ARE INVITED TO BE PRESENT

At Road Builders' Conference and Good Roads Show to Be Held in Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The governors of all the states in the union and the mayors of the principal cities have been invited to attend and appoint delegates to the thirtieth annual convention of the American Road Builders' Association at Pittsburgh, during the week beginning February 28. This meeting will be known as the sixth American Good Roads Congress, and in connection with it there will be held the seventh National Good Roads Show. Mayor Armstrong of Pittsburgh has become so much interested in the forthcoming convention and show that he has written personal invitations to the mayors of some 2,000 cities, to be present and participate in the proceedings of the convention and show and also appoint delegates.

The association has also issued invitations to state highway and city engineers, throughout the country; to road engineers, to contractors, and to others engaged or interested in the administration, construction and the maintenance of roads and streets.

The Trunk Line Association has granted a special rate of two cents a mile to persons attending the convention from points within its territory. Similar arrangements are pending with other railway organizations whose lines enter Pittsburgh with the probability that they will be granted. Negotiations are also under way for special cars and special trains from points east and west for the accommodation of officials and others attending the convention. The correspondence of the association officials who have the work in charge indicates that the attendance will be very large.

Reservations of exhibition space in the good roads show demonstrate the interest of manufacturers in the convention to be especially active. New devices in road building and paving machinery, and new methods of adaptation of materials will be presented. Indications now justify the expectation that the show will be the most important ever held, both in number and variety of exhibitors. One of the causes of the exceptional activity in this respect is attributed to the fact that no similar exhibition of national scope was given during 1915. Studies of equipment and materials is considered by officials, engineers and contractors as a most essential factor in the economic of road and street building.

It is proposed to make the opening of the American Good Roads Congress at Pittsburgh on the evening of Monday, February 28, under the auspices of the American Road Builders' Association, largely a Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania demonstration in favor of good roads. To this end not only will the delegates and visitors be expected to be present, but the general public will be cordially invited to attend. A special local committee has been appointed to select the speakers for the occasion. This committee consists of former State Highway Commissioner E. A. Bigelow, James Francis Burke and George S. Oliver. Among the speakers will be men of national favor, and it is expected that this meeting will give a decided impetus to the movement for improved highways. The tentative program is announced as follows:

Monday, February 28.
Registration of delegates and visitors during afternoon and evening at headquarters, Mechanical hall.
Opening of seventh national good roads show, 3 p. m.
Monday evening, 8 o'clock—Public meeting, Memorial hall. Addresses by prominent speakers.

Tuesday, February 29.
9 a. m. and during day—Registration of delegates and visitors.
10 a. m.—Appointment of committees. Meeting of committees.
First session, 11 a. m.—Congress called to order in convention hall by the president of the American Road Builders' Association.

Invocation.
Address of welcome on behalf of the city of Pittsburgh.
Address of welcome on behalf of the state of Pennsylvania.
Response on behalf of the American Road Builders' Association by the president.

Addresses.
Second session, 2:30 p. m.:
"Railway Track Construction in Paved Streets"—R. Keith Compton, chairman of paving committee, Baltimore, Md.
Discussion.
"The Control of Openings in Pavements"—N. S. Sprague, superintendent, bureau of engineering, Pittsburgh.
Discussion.

Selection of special topics to be discussed at some later session.
Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock—Theater party and smoker given by the people of Pittsburgh.
Wednesday, March 1.
Third session, 10 a. m.:
"Recent Developments in the Building of Concrete Roads"—W. D. Uhler, chief engineer, Pennsylvania state highway department.
Discussion.

"A Contractor's Suggestion to Engineers and Inspectors"—John H. Gordon, contractor for road improvement, Albany, N. Y. Discussion.
Fourth session, 2:30 p. m.:
"Adaptability of Paving Materials to Different Conditions and Localities"—F. C. Pillsbury, division engineer, Massachusetts Highway Commission. Discussion.

"Roads at Low Cost for Moderate Traffic"—Frederick E. Everett, state highway commissioner of New Hampshire. Discussion.
Wednesday evening:
Annual American Road Builders' Association dinner and entertainment, Hotel William Penn, 7:00 o'clock.

Thursday, March 2.
Fifth session, 10 a. m.:
"Brick Streets and Roads"—H. E. Breed, first deputy commissioner, New York state highway department. Discussion.
"Recent Tendencies in Stone Block Pavements"—Charles F. Knowlton, manager, paving department, Simp-

son Brothers Corporation, Boston, Mass. Discussion.
Thursday, 2:00 p. m.:
Automobile trip (weather permitting).
Business meeting.
Reports of committees.
Friday, March 3.
Sixth session, 10:00 a. m.:
"The Columbia Highway"—Henry L. Bowley, former state highway engineer of Oregon. Discussion.
"The du Pont Road"—Charles M. Upham, chief engineer, Coleman du Pont road. Discussion.
Seventh session, 2:30 p. m.:
Discussions.
Unfinished business.

INDEPENDENCE OF LUXEMBURG IS CONSIDERED

Question of Sending Diplomatic Representatives to Neutral Countries is Up.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Feb. 12.—It is reported that the question of sending diplomatic representatives from Luxembourg to the neutral countries, including America, as well as to the Vatican, is under consideration with a view to protecting the interests of that little state. The country has been under the yoke of German military domination since the beginning of the war, when the Germans made their rush through Luxembourg into France and although no immediate relief from the condition which now handicaps the state's independence is possible, political leaders are all inspired with the determination that Luxembourg shall be maintained as an independent and neutral state after the war.

Recent reports of the confusion that prevails in the government of Luxembourg have attracted considerable attention among the Dutch people, for it was only in 1899 that the severance of that state from the Netherlands was accomplished. It was only when King William III, of Orange died without male issue that the Nassau branch of the family obtained rule there, its present representative being the twenty-two-year-old Grand Duchess Marie-Alexandre. She it was who strongly protested, but vainly, against the German occupation in August, 1914, and who has in the latest political crisis at least shown that she has a will and personality of her own.

The grand duchy is necessarily suffering under the same economic pressure that is the experience of Germany, and is less prepared to meet it. Consequently it has been the food question around which the political drama of the last few months has been turning. Ministries have succeeded ministries with great rapidity, the government being in continual conflict with the Bloc parties of the left, who charged the ministry headed by Dr. Loutsch with having violated the political freedom of the country. The Loutsch cabinet professed the desire to direct affairs in a business way, without reference to party differences, but the Liberal and Socialist leaders made it clear that their majority would force policy on Dr. Loutsch—the latter's resignation has just been forced according to cable advice—and demand that the will of the people "and not that of the grand duchess, should be the supreme law of the land."

Tumults repeatedly occurred, the Parties of the Left accusing the cabinet of having misinformed the grand duchess concerning the views of the majority. On one occasion things went so far that a Liberal deputy named Miller rushed at Minister Loutsch and boxed his ears for what he regarded as a personal insult other deputies having to separate the combatants. The direct result of this incident was the dissolution of the chamber, but this achieved nothing, for at the elections the party of the Right only secured twenty-five seats, twenty-seven going to the Bloc parties (Liberals, Socialists and Independents). The opening of the new chamber followed a few days ago, when the government declared that it would maintain its former program, with the result that a hostile motion was passed by twenty-six to twenty-five votes. Before the session opened two deputies of the Bloc threw the government seats out of the window.

These internal quarrels are regarded here as very deplorable in view particularly of the most precarious and dangerous position in which Luxembourg stands. The food question is what so sharply divides both parliament and the people, the country electors having sent representatives to parliament who are against the seizure of grain and the fixing of maximum prices; but outside observers think there should be sufficient patriotism and common sense to reach an agreement on such a matter.

At the elections all deputies energetically repudiated any suspicion of being pro-German, all are said to fear annexation, and all are inspired by the thought of an independent, neutral Luxembourg being maintained after the war.

Fresh Country Eggs. Every one guaranteed a good one, 25c doz. Gandy Provision Co.

J. B. ROSS
Jeweler

Look Back a Century and Learn Origin of White Bread

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Nearly a century ago an epicurean faddist in London, Hugh Paddington, decided to have a novel dinner, says the New York Sun. That dinner is distinctly interesting to the pure food advocates in the United States. The dominant characteristic of that dinner was to be the color scheme. White was in fashion, so Paddington determined to have all of the foods at the dinner quite different from their natural hues, with a leaning toward white. He called a Hungarian miller into conference and ordered flour ground especially for the occasion.

Such a thing never had been heard of before—a perfectly white flour. Produced from the ground grain of the wheat, flour naturally takes on the commingling of colors of the grain and therefore is dark. But Paddington wanted it snow white. It was a hard task for the miller, but after many efforts he succeeded in producing white flour, by selecting the white, lifeless, starchy portions of grain and discarding all others.

As he had expected, Paddington's dinner proved the novelty of the day, and the bread was a tremendous hit. That was the first white bread ever eaten in the history of the world. As the wheat grain was dark, so bread had been dark from the days of Abraham.

Spread rapidly. The white bread had, as it was then called, spread like wildfire. All the smart set of London took it up, and soon the bread made its appearance on the tables of the ultra fashionable all over England. No one liked it so well as the old fashioned blood and bone producing bread. But people of taste sacrifice very much of taste and health for fashion's sake. That was the way it was with white bread.

It did not taste so good and it was not so satisfying as the old time bread. But it looked pretty, the white slices on the white table cloth; and no other kind of bread was permitted at dinner in stylish London. Flour mills had to be reconstructed, and new machinery had to be devised. From England the fad spread to other countries, always the fashionable circles taking it up first and the common people following. Nowhere did the habit spread faster than in America. When the American woman once set her eyes on the white loaf, she was won over completely.

At first, the loaf in America was not so bad. It was not so white as it is now, but more of a creamy color. Its crumb was elastic and of a sweet flavor. It had not been robbed of all its nutriment. Only the husk and the germ of the wheat had been removed in the milling, and the bread was yet rich in gluten.

But the American housewife was not satisfied with this. The idea of the white loaf seemed to grow on her and to captivate her. She wanted the flour as white as possible and ground as fine as possible.

Women Go Limit. The American woman is not an extremist. Rather conservative is she, a lover of moderation in everything. But there are exceptions to all rules, they say, and in this matter of the white flour craze she certainly went the limit. When the miller had made the flour so white that it could be made no whiter, when all the starch in the wheat had been exhausted, he had to turn to other sources to supply the demand for starch, but still the housewife was not satisfied. Finally the miller was forced to resort to chemical bleaching. This came near destroying what little life was left in the flour, and introduced a chemical substance which made it harmful.

Recognizing the harm of the bleached flour, a strong effort was made to prohibit it, but the millers liked it because it enabled them to use up all the moldy and bad wheat that otherwise would go to waste. By the bleaching process any kind of wheat may be converted into white flour. So the people wanted it, and there was nothing to do but to let the business go on, and that is the reason most of the flour on the market today is of tontombone whiteness.

The demand for finely ground flour has kept pace with that for whiteness, and has forced the miller to such extremes that he is now actually sifting the flour through layers of silk, making a product so fine that it is called "fine as dust." It was long ago rendered useless in trying to describe it. And still, if we can believe what the millers say, the American woman is asking that the flour be made finer and whiter.

In this day there is almost no sale for the old fashioned bread that grew on our hardy forefathers. Housewives won't have it when it won't match the tablecloth.

from miles away from the sun, is just past opposition and may be found in the constellation Cancer by aid of a telescope. It is of a magnitude 7.7, invisible to the naked eye, but can be seen with good field glasses. Recently the public press carried a story to the effect that several of the great observatories of the world are on the lookout for a new member of our solar system, another planet whose orbit is even farther out from the sun than the planet Neptune. The statement published was to the effect that calculations had been made

by which the supposed planet could be located and that any day its discovery may be announced. It will be remembered that the discovery of the planet Neptune was made only after its position had been predicted as a result of rigorous mathematical investigations undertaken with the object of fixing the position of an unseen and distant body that was disturbing the position of Uranus in its revolution around the sun. Its position was predicted by two astronomical mathematicians, Adams and Le Verrier, in 1846.

My Early Morning Thoughts

(By C. I. Watkins, New Martinsville, W. Va.)

I arose this morning at 4 knowing full well that the majority of the thinkers would be sound asleep at this early hour and that I might have a chance to say a few thoughts that had not already been tagged by others.

So here are some of the things I thought and tagged:

I thought that it were time for the war in Europe to stop, and that we might be able to shout from the house-tops, "Peace in all Europe," and that the soldier at the front certainly had time to think that he were only killing and maiming his fellow workman and friend—not his foe, time to stop sacrificing life and limb at the altar of the god of war for the sole benefit of the bloody handed international munition trust. I thought that they alive in the trenches surely had time to think that the 7,000,000 more or less, who have laid down their lives, or suffered the loss of a limb during the last eighteen months that this bloody, insane war has been plucking the flower of Europe's manhood, all at the direction of the greedy war god—the international munition trust, the Standard Oil Trust is a mere pigny in comparison.

What would happen to the United States if the Kaiser should shake hands with the king now?

From what source would the international munition trust derive its profits, if the present war continues until all the producing class are beneath the grass? The munition trust is not a producer, except of strife, discord and destruction of the works of the real producers of property values—the values that furnish the staying qualities to nations and individuals.

It is time to think that we the people of the United States should give our praise to Woodrow Wilson, for the use of his right hand in steadying the nation by "watchful waiting" and trust that he may see the error to which the left hand has been employed in directing Congress along the lines of preparedness—Wilson is half right and half wrong—where shall we class him—he has followed an important Bible injunction, namely, "Do not let your right hand know what the left hand doeth."

The president seems capable of

thinking two thoughts at the same time. He also seems to have the ability to carry those same dual thoughts out with a "Henryford" efficiency, but unlike Henry Ford, he holds out his right hand as a peace advocate and holds out his left for the benefit of those terrible war gods.

Speaking of Henry Ford, reminds me of the fact that it is about time we should give him our thanks and praise for using his brain and money for the purpose of showing to the world that the whole world is tired of the bloody struggle now going on in Europe. The Ford peace plan must be classed as the most magnificent move ever made in the history of the world in favor of the common people, and shall deal a blow to the gods of war that shall go down in history as the greatest they ever received. Future historians will record the name of Henry Ford, not only as the world's greatest automobile manufacturer, but as a peace advocate and worker without a peer.

It is about time that we begin to think that the Mexican trouble is none of our business—let them decide their own internal affairs—let the capitalists and tourists stay out of their country, or take the consequences. Our own government should afford no protection to the advance agents of the war gods prowling around in Mexico and claiming the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

It is time for the people of the United States to realize that our protection as a nation against a foreign foe lies in "Pan-Americanism." Pan-Americanism is the new doctrine promulgated by the United States and the Latin American republics, lying south of us—this is preparedness at a minimum cost against a foe from the eastern hemisphere.

It is time that we, the people of the United States, were thanking W. J. Bryan and Richmond P. Hobson for their wonderful strategy displayed in fighting the demon rum—to them is due the credit for directing us how to put the enemy to flight.

It is time that we were lending more aid to the National Child Labor Committee, who is struggling so hard to better the conditions under which our American childhood labors in the factories and mines of our country. Another thought—to be a winner. It is time to set about aiding the right and condemning evil.

HOOPS, MY DEAR! THE VERY LATEST

Hoops and Hoops and Hoops Are Seen at Chicago's Style Show.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—From Chicago the other night messages of hoops and hoops and hoops, and short jackets and tight bodices were flashed to New York, London and even to Paris itself.

Chicago garment manufacturers, hatters, milliners and jewelers staged for a week "Nothing to Wear but Clothes," the clothes extravaganza around which Chicago's 1916 spring style show revolves.

Pretty girls from the Chicago Grand Opera Company will wear the feminine fogs. A peep behind the scenes showed that some of the skirts tended towards hoops and ran down over the ankles after being worn almost up to the knees all winter.

The crinoline skirt, too, was on the job. They were worn in fabrics such as failles, taffetas, grograins and even gabardines and serges for the promenade; and in nylon, marquisette, tulle and chiffon combined with flimsy laces and the snuggest of bodice in materials of different textures and colors.

In spring dresses the light delicate shades prevailed. Overdress effects, full length sleeves and both high and low collars were worn. Cream dress fabrics were among the favorites and the expectation of selling more of this novelty weaves were scarce. Black and

white fabrics in checks, stripes and plaids were in high favor, too. Spangled and beaded trimmings of high quality were pronounced. Many of the finer dresses bore idyllic trimmings and nets.

There's no relief for poor hubby, for spring waists were featured by buttons in the back, though a few but ton in front styles were shown.

Millinery's early spring millinery seemed largely a combination of straw with satin, Georgette crepe, of hatter's plush. Shapes were small and medium. Flowers, fancy feathers, ribbon and malines were the trimming effects.

Evening cloaks like grandma's were full and hung gracefully over the hooped skirt. These in beautiful shot taffetas or soft brocades trimmed with fur proved popular.

Stripes for the Men. In men's clothes exhibited, light stripes in dark suits were more than ever in vogue. The cut of the coat and trousers has undergone but little change over fall suits.

Men's hats for early spring will be soft felt made up in light greys, silvers, olive greens and mosses. Shoes will be both tan and black, with tan predominating.

Chicago merchants predict an unusually heavy sale of Palm Beach clothes and other outing togs this spring, and have put in stocks with the expectation of selling more of this kind of clothes than ever before.

County Courts

From Haymond's History of Harrison County.

(Continued from last Sunday.)

July term, 1794:

Benjamin Robinson qualified as sheriff.

October term, 1794:

Viewers appointed at the instance of Joshua Gibson and William Barkley to view the land of David Carpenter on the west side of the West Fork river to erect a dam at the falls below the mouth of Elk creek.

August term, 1794:

The sheriff ordered to collect three shillings, six pence, of each of the 686 tithables in the county.

October term, 1794:

John Patterson, minister of the Seventh Day Baptist church, authorized to celebrate the rites of matrimony.

August term, 1793:

The tithables reported as 607 and the levy to be two shillings 6 pence.

September term, 1793:

Ordered that John Haymond and John McCally, delegates, be authorized to sell all the Wolfhead certificates belonging to this county for not less than 18 shillings and 6 pence in the pound.

October term, 1793:

Upon application of Joshua Gibson

and William Barkley, a jury is directed to meet at the falls of the West Fork river, below the mouth of Elk creek, and view the land on the west side of the river, the property of David Carpenter for their abutments of their dam.

Note—This is the location where afterwards was established the Point grist mill and saw mill which served the public for many years.

March 20, 1794:

In order to encourage the erecting of a bridge across Elk creek the court agrees that they will aid a subscriber now in the hands of William Martin, provided they like the terms on which the bridge is to be built, the manner it is done, etc., and if approved by the court they will make up the balance by a county levy.

Note—The proposed bridge referred to above is the Main street bridge over Elk creek in Clarksburg, and was the first one built in the county.

A great deal of the time of the court was taken up in appointing viewers and superintendents of roads and the number of roads increased rapidly as the county became settled.

Many of the localities named in connection with roads are not recognizable as they are now in other counties.

lies.

July 21, 1794:

Benjamin Robinson gave bond and qualified as sheriff.

August term, 1794:

The number of tithables reported as 686, each assessed with three shillings and six pence.

Randolph county was allowed ten due for the public buildings of Harrison county.

Note—The inhabitants of Randolph had been taxed to assist in building the court house and jail of Harrison county before Randolph was created and when the new county was taken from Harrison its proportion of this levy was refunded as above.

October term, 1794:

Ordered that the claims for Wolf certificates due from the public to this county amounting to \$168 3s. 4d., together with a claim of \$27 10s. 6d. placed in the hands of George Jackson and John Haymond, delegates, to be sold for not less than ten shillings on the pound, and to account on their return from the assembly.

Jackson and Haymond afterwards reported that these certificates were sold for \$161 8s. 6d.

May term, 1795:

Commissioners were appointed to contract for a bridge over Elk creek in Clarksburg to be sixteen feet wide with hand rails.

August term, 1795:

The county was laid off into two land assessment districts as follows: That all the land on the east side of the ridge that divides the waters of the Monongahela river from the waters that run west to the Ohio river be one district, and the lands west of said dividing ridge to the west bank of the Ohio river be the other district.

March term, 1796:

Henry Smith authorized to keep an ordinary at the mouth of the Little Kanawha.

May term, 1795:

George Jackson, William Robinson and William Haymond are authorized to contract with someone to build a bridge over Elk creek in Clarksburg on Main street to be sixteen feet wide.

August term, 1796:

John Prunty presented a commission from the governor as sheriff, gave bond for \$30,000 and took the oath of office.

Note—About this time the change of the monetary system begins, from pounds, shillings and pence to dollars and cents, though it is not made permanent for some time. Occasionally both systems are used.

(To be continued next Sunday.)

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT IS STARTED

In Doddridge County and Three Districts Are to Vote on Bond Issues.

WEST UNION, Feb. 12.—The question of permanent road improvement is being strongly agitated in this county. Three districts, Grant, Central and West Union, are preparing to vote on bond issues. Should the issues carry, Doddridge county would have approximately fifty-three miles of permanent road and instead of being in the back-ground, would come to the front in the matter of progressiveness.

F. H. Martin, of Pennsboro, is critically ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. P. Smith. Mr. Martin is suffering from the effects of grip and a general breakdown. Little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The Rev. John D. Runkle has resigned as pastor of the Baptist church, and has accepted the pastorate of the Dudley Avenue Baptist church at Parkersburg. The Rev. and Mrs. Runkle have made many friends during their stay here who are sorry to lose them, but all join in wishing them success in their new field of labor.

Orin Smith, Paul Martin and John Vanscoy are ill of typhoid fever.

Postmaster H. T. Davis is a visitor in Washington, and other eastern cities.

Claud Dotson, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Dotson, formerly of Rock Run, died Tuesday at the home of his sister at Pittsburgh. The body was brought here Wednesday for burial.

Roy Fleming, son of Lewis S. Fleming, of Central, died Sunday, February 6, at the St. Mary's hospital at Clarksburg. Interment was made at Duckworth Summit Tuesday.

The carbon black business is on the increase. All factories in this vicinity are running full force, and are unable to take care of all orders.

Mrs. W. J. Trough, of Smithton, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Strunkie, at Dade City, Fla.

L. T. Graham was called to Baltimore on account of the serious illness of his son, Lewy Graham, of Kanawha, who recently underwent a surgical operation at the St. Agnes hospital.

Claud Davis, of the Mountain State Business College and Charles Davis, of Wesleyan College, are at home on account of the illness of their father, W. L. Davis, at Smithton.

Oil and gas development is living up, especially in the Arnold's Creek district, where much drilling is going on.

The Pythian Sisters met Friday evening and elected officers for the ensuing year.